SUPPLEMENT TO THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

NUMB. 1758. MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1769.

New Advertisements.

SALE by the Provoft-Marſhal.

On Tueſday the 13th of June, will be ſold at public vendue, at the uſual place in Charles-Town,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing 200 acres, on Jeffery's-Creek, in Craven-County, bounding Southward on Joſhua Hickman's; Northward on vacant land, Weſt on land of Thomas Platt, and Eaſt on land of Benjamin Cobb.

ONE HUNDRED acres, joining the above, butting and bounding Weſt on the above tract, and all other ſides on vacant land: Late the property of BENJAMIN COBB, and ſold under execution, by ROGER PINCKNEY, P. M.

ANDREW RUTLEDGE,

ACQUAINTS HIS FRIENDS,

That he has juſt imported, per the Polly, Capt. Rainier, and other late Veſſels from ENGLAND:

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS:

WHICH, with what he had on hand, he will diſpoſe of on the LOWEST TERMS. Among them are, a few pieces of very fine INDIA MUSLINS, ſtriped and flowered.

A CONSIGNMENT of SILKS, to be ſold, a great bargain. Apply as above.

THOMAS GADSDEN,

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

In the Captains WHITE *and* RAINIER, *from* LONDON:

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN & EAST-INDIA GOODS;

Which he will diſpoſe of on REASONABLE TERMS.

Among them are,

YARD-wide, 3-4th and 7-8th IRISH LINENS of all prices; blue and white printed linens, remarkably cheap; India and Engliſh chintz; bordered India and Engliſh perſians, of various colours; white Ruſſia drab; a variety of ſtriped and flowered lawns; white and coloured pavillion gauze; Iriſh and Scotch oſnabrugs; raven and ſail duck; diaper and damaſk table cloths; clouting diapers; blue and lemon-colour lutеſtrings; black China taffaty; blue, white, and pink flowered armozeens; white, blue, and black flowered ſattin peelings; an aſſortment of narrow white and black blond laces; Hanover and Minionet ditto, and ſnail; Jacob's ladder; chipt hats; girls and womens turn ſtays; low-priced oſnabrug threads, men's beſt beaver hats; furniture check; white and dyed India jeans; 12-elt white jeanet; corded and figured dimity; velvet jockey-caps; fig and powder blue; Poland ſtarch; hair powder; a variety of CUTLERY; ſmall bags of feathers, low priced; pickles; ſweet oil; Durham muſtard; neat hair ſeating; neat white fans; mens, womens and maids white kid gloves; PRUNES, and TURKY FIGS, &c. &c. With a variety of other articles, proper for the approaching ſeaſon. (6w.)

JAMES McCALL

Has imported in the Friendſhip, *Capt.* Ball, *from* LONDON:

A General Aſſortment of Perfumery and other Goods.

Amongſt which are,

SAL volatile, hartſhorn, and ſpirit of lavender; hungary, lavender, honey and roſe waters; oil of almonds, and oil of jeſſamin; MISS in her teens, Turky ſoap; plain, marbled, and chemical waſh-balls, and boxes; ſhaving-boxes, bruſhes, and ſoap; powder boxes and ſilk puffs; ſpice boxes; lip ſalve and court plaiſter; teeth-powder, tincture, and tooth bruſhes with ſponges, took-picks and caſes; ſcented pomatum; plain, violet, muſk, civet, roſe, and ſuper fine Poland hair-powder; Poland and Engliſh ſtarch, fig and powder blue; ſingle and double refined loaf ſugar, ſuper fine hyſon and bohea teas, cinnamon, mace, cloves, and nutmegs, black pepper, ginger, Florence oil, Durham muſtard, French and Spaniſh olives, capers, girkins, mangoes, walnuts, true anchovies, ſoy and ketchup, fine baſket ſalt for table uſe, Jordan almonds, hard and ſoft-ſhell ditto, currants, blue and ſtin raiſins, French prunes, Turky figs, brown and white candy, ſugar plumbs and images, barley ſugar, orange chips, &c.---MEDICINES of all ſorts.---Lignum-vitæ mortars and peſtles, gentlemen's mechanical cheſts of tools, reading and ſpying glaſſes, bag and other fiſhing rods, ſome with eleven joints, artificial flies, tackle books, Kirby books; hemp, cotton and ſilk lines, floats, and reels; paper of all ſorts, wafers, ſealing wax, pens, quills, ink-powder and ſtands, files, ſolders, and ſand-boxes, black-lead and camel-hair pencils, ſhell paints; tortoiſe-ſhell, box, ivory, bone and horn combs; needles, pins, tapes, ribbons, three-thread knitting and other threads of all ſorts; FF and battle gun-powder, muſtard ſeed ſhot, bullets, flints, &c. which, with RUM, WINE, BEER, CYDER, ALE, and PERRY, muſcovado SUGAR, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, &c. and upwards of A THOUSAND different articles, are to be had at his LARGE STORE in TRADD-STREET, REMARKABLY CHEAP, eſpecially by wholeſale, and proportionably ſo by retale.

WILLIAM JOHNSON

Having taken a convenient ſhop on Mr. Charles Elliott's *wharf;*

TAKES this public method of acquainting all his FRIENDS, MERCHANTS, SHIP-MASTERS, and OTHERS, who may have occaſion for any kind of

Blackſmith's Work,

That ſuch as pleaſe to employ him, may always rely upon having their orders *exactly* and *expeditiouſly* executed, as well as upon reaſonable terms; and that he will thankfully acknowledge their favours.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

YESTERDAY about noon, a number of merchants and tradeſmen of this city ſet out from the Royal Exchange, in their carriages, in order to preſent an ADDRESS to His Majeſty, attended by the city-marſhal, and conſtables. Before they got to Cheapſide, the mob ſhewed them many marks of their reſentment, by *hiſſing, groaning, throwing dirt, &c.* A dumb peal was rung as they paſſed by Bow church. When they arrived near St. Dunſtan's church, in Fleet-ſtreet, the multitude grew quite outrageous, broke the windows and pannels of ſeveral chariots, by throwing of ſtones, dirt and rubbiſh into them; and diſpatched a party to ſhut the gates at Temple-Bar, where they had alſo placed ſome drays to block up the paſſage, on which the cavalcade was obliged to ſtop. Mr. Cook, the city-marſhal, and his attendants, going to open the gates, were very ſeverely treated; Mr. Cook's cloaths were torn off his back, his head cut in two places, and he was obliged to take ſhelter in the tavern the corner of Sheer-lane. The populace then attacked the gentlemen in their carriages: Mr. Boehm, Mr. Muilman, Mr. Anderſon, Mr. Watkins, and many other gentlemen, were covered with dirt, and obliged to take ſhelter in Nando's coffee-houſe, and ſome in private houſes. Some of the coaches then drove up Chancery-lane, Fetter-lane, and Shoe lane into Holbourn, where they were again oppoſed by the mob; but the greateſt part of the gentlemen, finding it impoſſible to proceed, returned. The ADDRESS [*which will be inſerted in next Thurſday's Gazette*] however, did, at length, reach St. James's, but the mob threw dirt at the gentlemen as they got out of their carriages at St. James's gate.

A hearſe, with two black and two white horſes, the driver of which was dreſſed in a kind of rough coat, with a large cap, one ſide black, the other white, making a very groteſque figure joined in the train at Exeter-change, and followed all the way to St. James's, on one ſide of the hearſe was hung a cloth, on which was very ſtrikingly painted, a repreſentation of the ſoldiers firing at young Mr. Allen in St. George's Fields; on the other ſide, that of ſeveral chairmen ſtriking Mr. Clarke over the head at Brentford.--The hearſe ſtopped at Charlton-houſe, then at Cumberland-houſe, and afterwards at Lord Weymouth's.

An attempt was made to drive the hearſe into the court-yard at St. James's, in conſequence of which a great tumult enſued, whereupon the riot-act was read by Lord Talbot, and the mob were deſired to diſperſe, but without effect, and ſome of them broke the wand in Lord Talbot's hand, and then gave him a violent blow on the ſide of his head. The riot-act was read twice afterwards.

The number of gentlemen who ſet out with the addreſs were about 600, and only between 120 and 130 reached St. James's, whoſe carriages were covered with dirt and much damaged. Theſe were all moſt graciouſly received, and had the honour to kiſs His Majeſty's hand. It was delivered by John Watkins, jun. Eſq;

Yeſterday his grace the Duke of Kingſton was inſulted by the mob at St. James's, by their throwing mud at his coach; but as ſoon as they knew his grace, they begged pardon, and wiped off the mud with their cloaths, giving him three loud huzzas.

The Duke of Northumberland was alſo attacked in the above manner, but upon being told who he was, they made their ſubmiſſion, and ſuffered his grace to paſs.

Yeſterday there was a grand council held at St. James's.--The only officers of ſtate preſent, were, the Earl of Hertford, Earl Talbot, Duke of Ancaſter, and Lord Weymouth. In the evening a *Gazette extraordinary* was publiſhed, containing a proclamation for ſuppreſſing riots, tumults and unlawful aſſemblies.

Yeſterday the right hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, knight, was, by his majeſty's command, ſworn into the privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

MARCH 24.

The rage of the mob was ſcarce ever known to laſt ſo long as it did on Wedneſday, there being ſcarce any abatement of their fury from Cheapſide, till they were diſperſed by the horſe-guards at St. James's.

A certain Nobleman in a high employment, addreſſed the mob at St. James's, and told them, that for the ſake of their wives and families, and to prevent the conſequences of their licentious behaviour, he would even go on his knees, if that would induce them to retire.

The riotous proceedings ſtill encreaſing, and likely to prove extremely outrageous, the horſe-guards were obliged to be ſent for, which proved the only effectual remedy to ſuch licentious behaviour, and made a total diſperſion of the mob. Seventeen of the rioters were taken into cuſtody, and were carried before Sir John Fielding, to be dealt with according to law.

Strict ſearch is making after the man who drove the hearſe before the cavalcade at St. James's, in order to trace out the principal promoters of that humourous device, and which, if he be found, may prove a ſerious matter to the innocent inventors of it.

We are informed that the perſons taken into cuſtody at St. James's, charged with breaking the peace, will be tried under a ſpecial commiſſion.

Lawrence Balſe, and Edward M'Quirk, the two chairmen, were yeſterday diſcharged out of Newgate, they having given bail to plead his Majeſty's pardon.

When Mr. Boehm was obliged to get out of his coach, at Nando's Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday laſt, to avoid the mob, in his hurry he left the original addreſs under the cuſhion of one of the ſeats of the coach, and immediately ordered the coachman to go home; ſome of the mob opened the coach door, and began to ſearch for the Addreſs, but the coachman declaring it was ſent before (though he knew not where it was) they were the leſs diligent in their ſearch, and miſſed laying hold of it, by not feeling ſix inches further on the ſeat. The coachman then drove back, but inſtead of going home, thinking his maſter or miſtreſs might want the coach next day, he drove to the coach-maker's in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. As ſoon as Mr. Boehm was ſafe in the coffee-houſe, ſome gentlemen went to St. James's to inform the Lords in waiting the occaſion of their delay, and that Mr. Boehm would follow when the croud was a little diſperſed; but after an hour or more, and no Addreſs arriving, a meſſenger was diſpatched back to the coffee houſe for the Addreſs, where Mr. Boehm, having miſſed it, remained in great ſuſpence, and had ſent to his houſe to have coach ſtarched, but no coach was arrived there, which cauſed great confuſion for ſome time; at laſt one of the ſervants hinted that the coachman might have gone to the coach-maker's, as it wanted repairing; where they ſent, and luckily found the Addreſs under the cuſhion, which was immediately forwarded to St. James's. This accident retarded the preſenting the Addreſs upwards of two hours. In the mean

(*Turn to the next Page,*)

New Advertiſements.

NEW NEGROES.

TO BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY the 16th inſtant,

A CARGO OF 137 CHOICE

SLAVES,

Imported in the Brigantine HARRIOT, THOMAS RYMER Maſter, from the WINDWARD COAST of AFRICA, by

THOMAS-L. & ROGER SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday the 14th Inſtant,

Two hundred & fifty-two

CHOICE HEALTHY

NEGROES,

Juſt arrived in the Ship MERCURY, Capt. MANWELL, from ANGOLA. *BREWTON, DOTLEY, & BREWTON.*

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Having divided that part of his land in town ſituated to the ſouthward of his houſe, into

LOTS,

WILL AGREE FOR AND DISPOSE OF ſome of the ſaid LOTS:

Moſt of them have *a front on two ſtreets*, many on *three*; are full ſix feet higher in ſituation, by a level, than the land in the middle of Broad-ſtreet; have a fine proſpect; and no WATER in the whole extent of St. Philip's pariſh PREFERABLE to what may be had there:

He hath framed a WHARF upon the river, to the eaſtward, of about 140 feet in length from ſouth to north, where any ſhip that can come over the Bar may lie and load, and where any of the produce of the province may be landed, without a moment's loſs of time, at either high or low water;

And hath begun to dig a DOCK, intended to be full 20 feet wide at leaſt, and to have ſix feet water at high tide, contiguous to a LONG WHARF, alſo intended to be made, at the north ſide of his land, and which he makes no doubt of finiſhing this year; ſo that the purchaſers of his Lots, may have their wood and other heavy articles conveyed to their doors, at as little expence as *in any* part of Charles-Town.

Such perſons as will promiſe to improve them within *a year*, or *eighteen months*, from *the date hereof*, may have their timber, bricks, lime and other materials for building on ſaid Lots, landed at either of his wharves, within the above-mentioned time, FREE OF CHARGE.

He takes this private method of diſpoſing of his Lots, rather than by public ſale, in order to avoid (if poſſible) being peſtered with dram-ſhops, and other nuſances, that may make the neighbourhood diſagreeable.

The Plat of the ſaid Lots may be ſeen at Mr. WILLIAM GIBBES's on the BAY, Mr. RICHARD MUNCRIEFF's in QUEEN-STREET, Mr. ANDREW RUTLEDGE's in BROAD-STREET, at TIMOTHY's Printing-Office, and with

June 3d, 1769. CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN.

TO BE LET, and entered on immediately,

A TWO-ſtory new BRICK HOUSE in Union-ſtreet, next to the corner of Unity-Alley, with a good cellar underneath, and a good TWO-STORY KITCHEN back, fit for a Shop-Keeper. Apply to MOSES MITCHEL.

A light grey GELDING, his two hind hoofs white, and both fore hoofs black, better than thirteen hands high, about ſeven years old, branded on the near buttock *JN*, and on the off buttock *JC*. The owner may prove his property, within the time preſcribed by law, before HENRY CASSELS.

Black-River, May 11th, 1768.

TO BE LETT,

A Commodious ſmall TENEMENT in Guignard-ſtreet, next door to the Rev. Mr. Panting's. For further particulars, enquire of ISAAC MOTTE, on the Bay.

WHO has for ſale, two very neat *Italian* RIDING CHAIRS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. GEORGE SEAMAN, deceaſed, by bond, note or otherwiſe, are requeſted to call and diſcharge or ſettle the ſame, eſpecially thoſe who are in arrears for intereſt; and thoſe who have any demands, to ſend them in.

JAMES LENNOX,
DAVID DEAS,
WILLIAM LENNOX,
JOHN DEAS,
} *Executors,*

The HOUSE wherein the ſaid deceaſed lately dwelt, is to be let, and may be entered upon immediately. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may apply to Mr. JOHN ROSS. [3m.]

Juſt Publiſhed. Price Ten Shillings.

And to be ſold at the Store of JOHN EDWARDS, & Comp. In TRADD-STREET.

AN HUMBLE ATTEMPT towards an Enquiry into the Nature of the Dependency of the COLONIES upon GREAT-BRITAIN, and the Rights of a Britiſh Parliament to lay TAXES on the ſame. By a FREEHOLDER of SOUTH-CAROLINA.

What God has joined together, let no Man put aſunder!

time these gentlemen who had arrived at St. James's, and were waiting for it, by the advice of Sir H[illegible]r N[illegible]n, had begun to sign a copy, which one of the gentlemen had by him, in order to present it, when luckily the Address came, after about a dozen had signed the copy.

On wednesday night the seventeen persons who had been taken up for behaving in a riotous manner at St. James's, were examined before the board of green-cloth; when twelve of them were discharged, and five committed to Tothill-Fields Bridewell.

We hear the last letters from Berlin bring the following particulars of the discovery of the amour so much talked of: A great personage at that place being over fond of an Italian musician, made him a present of a very valuable family diamond ring; which in a few days after he offered to sale to a jeweller in that city, who knew the ring, and asked him how he came by it? The Italian answered, where I had it, I can have more. Upon which the jeweller stopped the ring, and made it known to a great potentate, who ordered him at his peril not to divulge this affair to any body till he heard from him. In the mean while orders were given for them to be privately watched; and the Italian being found in bed with her, he was taken out of the bed-chamber into the vestroom, and had his head severed from his body.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, February 13.

"A large sum of money is arrived here for the Emperor's use. Orders are received from Vienna, to form immense magazines of provision, corn and forage. Some rich Jew merchants have contracted for large quantities of ammunition from Holland. Bousset, and others at Leige, have contracted for forty thousand stands of arms. The banks of the Neckar and the Rhine are swarming with contractors. This city is filled with quarter-masters, adjutants, and engineers in the Austrian and Prussian service. An incredible number of French Jesuits are assembled here from all parts, in various characters; most in the dress of German officers, and many as recruiting serjeants, a character in which they are amazingly successful. The plain near this city, which you may well remember, where you saw the brave Hessians defeated the last war, by the superior number of the French, now by their superior courage, on that spot is now making our encampment for forty battalions, and thirty squadrons. Large redoubts are likewise marked out in the front of the line, and five in the rear; each capable of receiving twelve pieces of battering cannon.

"It is now affirmed, all these great military preparations are in consequence of a secret treaty between the Emperor and King of Prussia. The young Emperor is determined to realize the character of a Patriot King, to establish the freedom and independency of the German Princes, and to re-unite to the empire its dismembered provinces.

"Alsace is the first object. The campaign against France will begin early in the spring, when the Imperial head-quarters will be established at Manheim, from whence an army of fifty battalions will enter Alsace, and, at the conclusion of the campaign, the Imperial head-quarters will be fixed at Strasburg. From Luxemburgh the Prussian army, led on by its Royal General, will march to the French Frontiers. From Flanders a third army will form the siege of Lisle, and enter France. The army of the Empire will cover Franckfort. The fortress of Huningen is to be given up to the King of Prussia, who is declared the protector of the Helvetic Union, and to have a commercial company fixed at Ostend, and half the garison Prussians. Strasburgh to be declared a free city of the Empire, and its ancient privileges and immunities granted. Certain advantages are to be given to the Electors of Palatine and Bavaria, and to the Princes of Deux-Ponts, Wurtenburgh, &c.

"It is necessary to say what fleet will at the same time invade France. I omitted mentioning some of the ancient families of Alsace are to be declared Princes of the Empire, and have the Rank of Nobility as granted to others."

MARCH 25.

The driver of the hers which preceded the coaches on Wednesday, was a gentleman of known humour, which he exhibited very cleverly. After going from the palace he drove first to the Duke of Grafton's, and afterwards to Lord Bute's, where after paying his compliments, the whole vanished, and was heard of no more.

As the rioters at Brentford, who were condemned for murder, have received a pardon, and as several of the rioters (on the other side of the question) at Wednesday last, are now in custody, the world will be able to judge by the event, whether, "*what is sauce for the goose, is* (in these cases) *sauce for the gander.*"

Thursday the House of Peers adjourned till Thursday the 6th of April; and the House of Commons till Tuesday the 4th.

Mr. WILKES's Address to the gentlemen, &c. of the county of Middlesex, published yesterday, concludes as follows:

—— "This contest is now become of the most interesting nature. It is between the present administration and all the electors of Great-Britain. There is nothing personal in it. The cause is national, and of the first magnitude. On this public ground I will stand firm. No danger shall determine from my duty, and while I continue to be entrusted by you in this important concern, I shall rely on your protection and support. In me you shall find obedience to your instructions, fidelity and indefatigable zeal for the maintainance of every right of this free and brave nation. *I am, gentlemen, with affection and regard,*

Your obliged and faithful humble servant,

King's-Bench prison, Thursday, March 23. JOHN WILKES."

WILLIAMSBURG, April 20.

A fine painting of the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham, subscribed for by the gentlemen of Westmoreland, is just arrived, to be put up in the court-house of that county. It is the performance of one Mr. Peele a young Marylander to (whom his Lordship sat for his picture) who some years ago was bound apprentice to a tailor in Annapolis; but discovering a very great genius for painting, he was sent to England, by the contribution of some gentlemen, to be instructed in that art. The piece is drawn at full length, and is said to be a striking likeness of the original, though [illegible] resembling the prints we have seen of that Nobleman. His countenance appears full of fire and expression, and he looks as if he was waiting for an answer to some forcible argument he had just used, being represented in the habit of a Roman orator speaking in the forum. His right hand is extended naked to the elbow, his left hanging down, and holding Magna Charta. Close by him stands an altar, supported by the busts of Sidney and Hampden, with the flame sacred to Liberty burning bright on it; and on one side a garland, wreathed over the head of Hampden. On the back ground the palace of Whitehall, and the window where Charles I. was brought out to be beheaded, are discovered; and farther off nearer the statue of Britannia with the cap of liberty, treading upon the congress at New-York, the American address, &c.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in New-York, dated March 4, 1769.

"MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

"The prevailing opinion in this country now, is, that as you find the Ministry firm, and unshaken in their resolutions, to fix the present Revenue Act upon you; and as the people of Boston did not oppose the landing of the troops, which from the injurious reports of them was expected;---that from fear on the one hand, and the love of ease and luxury on the other, you will not risque future struggles against the measures which have been adopted; but rely upon the promises of Ministers, and the justice of your cause, for a repeal: Most of your warmest advocates here believe cold will be the event.----My sentiments (though they receive no weight from myself) are totally different; and I have ventured to make such prophetic expressions, of your future conduct, as these: That you are the direct descendants of men, who ventured every thing; who effected every thing that men could do, to secure you an unshaken inheritance; that you are scarcely emerged from the rough hands of poverty; that you have as yet never tasted of the ripe fruits of luxury; that you have lived under forms of government, which, in general, leave much power in the people; that no distinctions have as yet been made between rich and poor; that independence, and fixed property, stand connected with every class of men, upon the first steps of industry; that you are jealous of every encroachment upon your dear bought privileges; that as you are in your infancy, you are consequently virtuous; which indeed is acknowledged by all who know you: That you have your eyes open, and feel, very sensibly, the fatal stroke so artfully aimed at your L------s; that you know the principles of the men who now have most influence, to be the same with those who heretofore attempted to e------ you; that nothing is so little to be depended on as the promises of a Tory Ministry; and that to be credulous in this instance, so far as to act in conformity to their dictates, is to be for ever ruined; that from the declarations made by them in P------t, and the late A------s to a great personage, thereby one of the principal Colonies is left without an atom of liberty; and that this may soon be the fate of any other or all the other Colonies in America! That you remember with inexpressible horror and indignation, there was such a thing once in England as a Star Chamber Court, and that there may be another in future time; that from the uniform tenor and conduct of the men who have been instrumental in scourging you, there is no good to be expected, but every thing to be dreaded, both here and in America; that as you know you are slaves when your property is at the disposal of another,---as common sense teaches you to conclude justly, that, he who can demand one farthing can demand the whole; and as I know from a personal acquaintance with many of the principal men among you, that you are most fully resolved to be free;---I have from these considerations form'd a singular opinion, and still believe, you will pursue every legal measure, though ever so arduous; avoid every luxury, though ever so sweet, till you convince your enemies how difficult it must be, either to enslave you, or drive you to disobedience. I am afraid to say, that both have been, and both will be attempted! As I am not ashamed of any thing which I venture to write or speak relative to public affairs, you are welcome to put my name to this letter, if you suppose it can be of any use to the cause of liberty; but if not, I chuse to go under the name of A MERCHANT.

My L---d N---h, who is C----r of the Ex------r, said in the house, that he hoped soon to see America prostrate at his feet.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Extract of a Letter from Manchester, March 8.

"In respect to public concerns, every thing is carried on with a high domineering hand, both with regard to our domestic and American affairs, quite contrary to the sentiments of the wise and virtuous part of the nation. The majority in the house of C----s is so great, and so venal, that they vote any thing they are directed; and all our hopes of redress now seem to rest in the expectation, that they will speedily go such lengths, that the people will bear no longer. We hope for, nay, we doubt not, the firmness of the Americans, that they still calmly, without the least rioting, or disobedience to the laws, abide by the constitutional principles they have so universally adopted. I met and consulted with the rest of the Manchester merchants, to whom the memorial of the Philadelphia merchants was addressed; and was lately in London, and consulted my friends there, and some among those of high rank; but it was the unanimous opinion, that if any attempts in favour of our friends were made now, we should miscarry; and that it was better to wait for a more favourable opportunity."---

NEWPORT, MAY 8.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in London, to another in this place, dated March 23, 1769.

"All the Ame--can petitions were rejected by the house of commons this day, and not allowed to be read, which causes great confusion among the merchants here."

BOSTON, MAY 15.

Extract of a Letter from a Clergyman in London, to one in this Province.

"I wish it was in my power to transmit you *good News* from this far country: But alas! there is nothing of this nature that offers. National religion, virtue, and love of liberty, are very low. Among the *many professors*, with which we abound, there are but few who appear to possess the power of godliness. The influences of the spirit are greatly withdrawn, and so the glory is departed from us. The morals of the people are greatly corrupted, through the pernicious examples of the high and mighty, who complain bitterly of that insolence and debauchery among the low, that they themselves have been the means of propagating. We have had a *great cry* among numbers *about liberty*, but I am afraid the real friends of it are few, whereas *the measures pursued by government require the multiplied increase of them, that posterity may be happy.* Should the present plans be pursued, matters must come to a crisis, and liberty *more effectually secured*, or lost entirely. The ministry are too strong for the few virtuous in the house, and can do as they please. The American grievances must remain; and if you mean to have them redressed, you must distress the nation, BY LEAVING OFF, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, TRADING WITH IT. Nothing but interest will produce you the desired relief. Promote, by example and conversation, THE DISCOURAGEMENT OF ALL ENGLISH GOODS. Persist in such steps but a few years, and you will, in all likelihood, yet I think you must, carry your point."

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, Feb. 6, 1769.

"How long we may *be permitted* to carry on a friendly communication, will become a question, as the sword of civil war seems ready to start from the scabbard, and eager to be imbrued in brother's blood. Our M------y, who, by the power of giving places and pensions, have secured a *majority* in both H----s of P------t, *are determined to carry their point* against THE FREEDOM OF AMERICA, and by that means to pave the way for an attack on our constitution; and will spare no blood or treasure (except their *own*) to effect this infamous purpose. Nor do I see, at present, any thing to prevent it, but a popular commotion, which, indeed, our people seem ripe for, and want only a few able leaders; whether Wilkes will prove one I cannot determine, but thus far I can assure you, that, setting aside all prejudices and popular clamour against his former irregularities, we must acknowledge, that he has done and suffered more, for the *Cause of Liberty*, than any patriot in our time; and in all his latter conduct, he has been so steady, and so consistent, that it has gained him universal applause. I say *universal*; for he is not only idolized by the *Mob*, but caressed and supported by a *great Majority* of sensible thinking men in this city, and the counties around it.---Your memorial from Philadelphia will come to nothing. I attended the meeting of the merchants and manufacturers, and we chose a respectable committee to wait on the M------y; but what could be expected from men who had already taken their party; and who have not the least idea of *Justice or Liberty.*"

Extract of another Letter, from the same Gentleman, March 4.

"Since the account I gave you in my last, of your Philadelphia memorial, I find that all my suggestions are confirmed, and that *no relief is to be expected for our Colonies.* I understand that your province will, immediately on this news, follow the example of Boston and New-York, and STOP THE IMPORTATION OF EUROPEAN GOODS; this plan, if universal, might have some effect, but if partial, will only tend to your own prejudice, and enflame measures still more."

Extract of a letter from London, March 8.

"A heavy cloud continues to hang over the public face of affairs. The ministry seem totally to have lost the confidence of the people. The violent declarations which they have made, and the arbitrary measures they are pursuing, do no great honour to their abilities, nor the exorbitant deficiency of the Civil List, to their integrity. As far as I can learn, they are however likely to continue in power, and perhaps for this reason, that, in the present embroiled state of affairs, no other sett are found desperate enough to undertake it after them."

Extract of a Letter from London, March 11, 1769.

"I am apt to imagine, that the present session of parliament will wear away, without being marked by any material event; for they are expected to break up soon after the Easter holidays---They have already settled with the East-India company;---they have voted THEIR SUPREMACY *over the Colonies*, and there I fancy this matter will stick 'till next year;---they have given the King 513,000 l. to pay his civil list debts;---and as for Wilkes, nothing remains but to reject him when he is re-chosen, and so the county must be content with one member for the rest of this parliament. It may happen, however, that if any person is put up against him, that person, whoever he is, and however great his minority upon the poll, will be received by the house for the sitting member.---But, disregarding every thing relating to Wilkes, and every thing else, I consider our difference with North-America, as the most material affair now depending. No steps are yet taken, or even talked of, to heal the breach, tho' it be every day growing wider. MUCH WILL DEPEND UPON THE EFFECT THIS WILL HAVE ON OUR MANUFACTURERS during the course of NEXT SUMMER. You seem determined *to be frugal*, and to *cease from the further importation of English goods*, as much as possible; and here they seem at a loss how to recede from the plan of conduct already adopted.---I am really sorry I cannot give you some more material intelligence; but things are so oddly circumstanced, that there is no writing satisfactorily upon the subject just now.----Lord Chatham, it was expected, would have stept forward this session, but it seems his time is not yet come. He is now in pretty good health.----George Grenville, though he hath, upon some occasions, endeavoured to thwart the ministry, in the house has been, upon the whole, very quiet; and as the administration have a considerable majority on their side, I do not imagine there is much reason to expect any change soon. Indeed we have hardly any to choose, unless those who have already been tried to little purpose."

ANNAPOLIS, May 18.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Province, dated Feb. 15, 1769.

"You will, no doubt, before your receipt of this, have been fully informed of the resolutions of parliament in regard to *America*, and that you have very little favour to expect whilst the present ministry are at the helm. A little time may probably produce a change in the political machine; 'till when, a cool, temperate, and STEADY conduct, a STRICT OECONOMY, and GREAT INDUSTRY, together with THE FIRMEST UNION, will avail you much, as they will not only demonstrate to your enemies how much their own welfare depends upon the preservation of your affections, but convince them of the folly, as well as futility, of every attempt to oppress you.

"By some of the public prints, lately received from your parts, I find religion brought at last into the dispute, in order, no doubt, either to promote, or increase your divisions, in conformity to the trite adage, *divide & impera*; for what other end can men possibly aim at by the introduction of religious controversy at this juncture? Believe me, my friends, there are few provinces amongst you where an *Æschines* may not be found. The answer of the *Delphian* Oracle to *Philip* of *Macedon* is, on this occasion, worthy of observation. *Make coin thy weapon, and thou'lt conquer all.* The success answered his expectations, for by bribing their orators to promote their divisions, *Greece* may be said more properly to have been bought, than conquered. How disgraceful to the authors are such disputes at this alarming crisis, and how little do these men imitate the conduct of *Themistocles* and *Aristides*, before the battle of *Salamis*, who, though at the greatest personal enmity with each other, when the liberties of their country were in such imminent danger, became immediately reconciled, and nobly sacrificed their private resentment to the public good.

"It gives me great concern too to find, from some late expectations from hence, the least design of one province taking any ungenerous advantage of the distresses of another, and furnishing thereby an example, which, if followed by others, might be fatal to the liberties of all *America*. What have those men to answer for, who would run the risk of sacrificing, not only the welfare of themselves and children, but even of millions yet unborn, for the momentary gratification of their own selfish and sordid passions? Let not this however betray you into any future unreasonable distrust, so as to thwart the general good, since it is YOUR OWN FAULTS if you are not all *happy*, and which nothing but your disunion, and the most imprudent measures, can prevent; and I still hope that the prophetic spirit of those persons, who have foretold your destruction from the schism that will prevail in the mercantile body, will be soon put to silence. The noble sacrifice this respectable body of men so readily made in the affair of the Stamp-Act, is a sufficient proof of their public virtue, and as their conduct upon that occasion was crowned with all the success they could have wished, there is little reason to apprehend they will at present adopt any other.

"But whatever may be the future proceedings of the *merchants* with you, THE PEOPLE ought to enter IMMEDIATELY into the STRICTEST ASSOCIATIONS for the encouragement of OECONOMY and INDUSTRY, to *discourage*, by every *lawful means* in their power, the IMPORTATION OF *EUROPEAN* MANFACTURES, and to distinguish with---*those persons* who would endeavour to derive *private advantage* from *public calamity*, either by advancing the prices of their commodities, or by a continuance of their imports. These associations too, in order to be effectual ought to extend to the importations of one province into another, respecting the particular species of goods to be enumerated, for reasons too obvious to need mentioning.

"At the the same time likewise you make a sacrifice of your own pride and vanity, by appearing as much as possible in HOME-SPUN MANUFACTURE, there seems a necessity of inspiring the *softer sex* with an *equal spirit of patriotism*, by making them fully sensible what they owe on this occasion to their country, themselves, and their children, and by laying before them the many examples of heroic virtue and magnanimity, recorded of their sex by historians in all ages. It seems indeed somewhat surprizing, that whilst the heroines of this island are displaying their love of liberty, by the most generous subscriptions to the assistance of that illustrious stranger Paoli, so little of the same spirit appears in the fair of America, where every virtuous and generous motive that ought to engage the attention of the human heart, calls for their utmost assistance. We find at present very little alteration in the demand for Tea, Silks, Ribbons, Lace and every other expensive article of female vanity, though that for the coarsest woollens seems considerably abated. My concern for a people whom I have long known, and whose loyalty to the illustrious house of *Hanover* hath never yet been tainted, increases my anxiety for your welfare; and there is little reason to doubt of your obtaining a full redress of all your grievances by an adoption of prudent measures, and avoiding every kind of riot and tumult, by a due support of, and obedience to the civil power, and by maintaining, with a decent and manly firmness, those civil and religious rights delivered down to you by your forefathers, and of which you are only the depositories, or trustees of, to posterity.

"*Be as one Man,*--------*Concord Success insures*----

"*There's not an honest Heart but what is yours.*"

CHARLES-TOWN, Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.